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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have elected articles retwened they must in all cases tion supports the latter.

As for the details of the Moon bill

ties Now Before the Senate.

The proposed treaty with Nicaragua should be ratified. We gain something by it. We pay \$3,000,000 and acquire the rights to the other practicable canal route from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The transaction is both legitimate and expedient

The proposed treaty with Colombia should be rejected. It does not even give us the Atrato route. We gain nothing by it but national humiliation. as upmerited as it is unnecessary. We pay \$25,000,000 and render an apology that "clerical and other assistance" for that which was no wrong to any Colombian-that is, no wrong of our own making. Is it conceivable to anybody who remembers the greed stained story of the failure of the Hay-Herran treaty with Colombia that the Senate of the United States should vote to make a Flagellant of Uncle Sam in the sight of all the world?

nothing away from, or add very little just rates for services rendered, but to, this statement of the immense dif. still further to milk the roads, to force ference between these two treatles.

Cannot the Railroads Have a Little their relations with the Government. Fair Play?

That the railroads of this country are underpaid by from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year for transporting the mails is the conclusion reached, after careful study, by men of such opposed interests as RALPH PETERS, president of the Long Island Railroad, and ROBERT A. TURNER, secretary of the Joint Congressional Committee on Second Class Mail Matter and Compensation for Transportation of Mails, M. O. LORENZ. associate statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, "thinks the evidence indicates an underpayment of at play from any department of the Fedeast 10 per cent.." and recommends a eral Government? further test of the figures. Louis D. BRANDEIS, who, to put it mildly, is not overgenerous to the carrier corporations, finds that "it seems clear that the raflway mail service is at present unremunerative" to them.

This condition of underpayment was recognized before the parcel post came into being. Imposing that burden on the railroads without payment for it made the situation more unfair. The raffroads complained and Congress, acknowledging the justice of their demand for readjustment, appointed, more than a year ago, the joint committee mentioned above, of which Senator BOURNE was made chairman, with Senators BANKHEAD and WEEKS and Representatives LLOYD, RICHARDSON and TUTTLE as his associates. This committee undertook an exhaustive study of the subject, planning to devise a scheme of payment fair to the carriers and the Government and elastic enough to accommodate any changes in the service occasioned by future growth and development.

Since then Senator BOURNE and Representative RICHARDSON have been retired from the Congress, but because of the importance of the matter entrusted to them they have served without pay on the committee. Its researches have been careful, and the expectation of Congress and the railroads was that its report and recommendations would furnish a sound basis for intelligent legislation on an intricate and highly technical subject.

But while this reasonable and proper method of correcting the inequalities which mark one detail of the Government's dealing with the railroads was engrossing the attention of those interested in the subject the Post Office Department has had another idea, which came to general knowledge when, at midnight on the evening of the day preceding that on which the joint committee's bill was to have been introduced, Chairman Bourne was informed General Burleson "insisted" that Chairman Moon of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads should introduce a bill of his own and that this should be "recognized as the Adminis-

recommendations were discarded, and bills and get home. the time and effort it had expended made? An examination of the com can be expected when a legislative body States a continuity of law which se-

mittee's bill and of the Moon measure throws light on what might otherwise be a mystery.

line rates one cent a mile higher than makes the terminal allowances about 25 per cent, lower than the committee cause the committee bill deals with nothing else; here the popular appeal of the Moon bill lies, in the opinion of 8 50 its authors, because it "hits the roads again," and here is the colored gentle-1 25 man in the woodpile:

The Moon bill requires that all assistant postmasters, including those now in the classified service, shall take a civil service examination within Readers of THE SUN leaving town for the ninety days, These assistants are mostly officers who have held their jobs because they were competent; those jobs are wanted by hungry Democrats; under the false claim of extending the civil service the Administration will be able to oust some of them and put Democrats in their places.

In this iles the appeal to the Democrats in Congress; add to it that the Moon bill caters to the anti-railroad prejudice of the country, and a strong combination results. The joint committee offers a fair and reasonable adjustment of rates to be paid for service actually performed by the railroads;

As for the details of the Moon bill so far as they affect the underpayment The Difference Between Two Treas of the railroads, which offers the excuse for its introduction, they reveal an utter disregard for the rights of the carriers. These unfortunates must, under its provisions, provide terminal post offices for handling and distributing the mails, as directed by the Postmaster-General; they must furnish free transportation to the officers of the Post Office Department and the Postal Service travelling on official business. without regard to whether it concerns the railway mail service; the bill puts the railroads at the mercy of the Postmaster-General as to the conveyance of the mails in every detail; it provides and office rent for it shall be paid out of the appropriation "for inland transportation by railway routes"; it gives to the Postmaster-General power to fix in his discretion payment for carrying all mail matter other than first class, including of course the parcel post business; it betrays in every section whose application makes possible the revelation of such a purpose a design not to Columns of discussion could take treat the carriers fairly, not to pay them to do part of the work for nothing, and generally to starve them in

> This amazing product of politics and hunger is to be discussed at a hearing to-morrow. It will not be defended as scientific or sultable; its strength will be in partisan playing for jobs and the supposed hatred of a substantial fraction of the public for railroads. The mittee's report, and to test the boasted money in warships for the purpose of love of the American people for fair providing unsuitable places for giving

play for all. Are the railroads to get that fair

"From Now On."

Our esteemed Virginian Wilsonian contemporary the Richmond Timescome" of the fall elections "provided Congress displays moderate sanity from now on."

A modest hope rather than expectation. Immoderate insanity is so much more the political fashion and state of mind. That the Congress should be thoroughly and permanently beyond the wards of Bedlam is too high a dream. The most the faithful well wisher dares utter in his yow is that a moderate sanity, a modicum of sanity, may prevail in that personally conducted body "from now

"From now on!" The phrase is bit-

The Bororo and the Secretary of

The Bororo, a tribe of Mr. Roose-VELT'S Brazil, have an original system of government. Their chiefs are seg lected for their voices. An election is a singing competition. To the triumphant tenor, basso or other "breast" of power go honors, places, riches.

Was it that most learned and most charming of anthropologists the just knighted J. G. FRAZER of Cambridge and Liverpool who paralleled this Bororo polity with the marvellous political and financial prosperities of the Voice of Chautauqua?

The Hobbled Senate.

A lamentable state of feeling has grown up in the Senate. The attitude of some of the members toward pending legislation is one of fatigue. These Senators recognize that their opportunities of usefulness are limited to pruning away excessive evils. Feeling that as regards the main issues they can do nothing but submit to pressure and ratify the programme forced upon over the telephone that Postmaster- them they are beginning to clamor for a hasty release from their humiliating plight.

Let us get it done and over is the plea. What is the use of prolonged discussion? What is the use of set speeches? We can do nothing vital. By this proceeding, wholly unexpected Let us talk things over in colloquial tance of the judgment which the Suby the joint committee, the labors style and settle on such minor imof that body and the special knowl- provements as may be left to our disedge obtained by it were ignored; its cretion. Let us make them, pass the

This is hardly a state of mind conwere lost. Why were these sacrifices ducive to wise legislation. But what

is robbed of its free will and subjected to outside domination? The majority in the Senate has at present no alterna The joint committee's bill is confined tive as respects broad lines of legislato railway mail pay, and provides for tion between open party revolt and complete submission to Executive dic-Entered at the Post Office at New York as the Moon bill. The Moon bill also tation. Naturally the members have no heart in their work. It is an irksome formality, and their inclination bill. Here comparisons must stop, be- is to end the situation as early as possible. The role of Senator in leading strings must be as thankless a part as any self-respecting man can be asked

Social Progress in St. Louis.

It is pleasant to be able to report social progress in St. Louis. The flutter of the golden flock, the cackle, the squawk, the agitated wings and hearts can be heard by the attentive ear in this despatch:

"Residents in the fashionable 5800 block on Washington boulevard were greatly agitated vesterday over the efforts of a janitor to rise in the world by forsaking his basement quarters and moving into second floor living rooms in a finely appointed apartment house at 5897 Washington boulevard."

This hauteur to the master of hauteurs, this revolt against one of the most successful and formidable rulers of modern cities, shows on what uncompromising principles of social superior ity and exclusion St. Louis stands. A despatch to the Telegraph represents the Moon bill joins politics to office the wretched, rash intruding basement émigré as uttering this trivial and demagogic appeal:

> spartment without creating so much consternation.

As if America of all spots of the planet were not the country where the equal citizen doth take the most pains not to be fraternal. Henceforth and on new grounds we adore St. Louis. To snub the snubber, to abase the tyrant. the cringing slave to throw his owner off the piantation, the mice to bell the cat: honor to the courage or brave intention of St. Louis. She is magnificent. Honor to her if she seeks to carry off the janitor on his own door:

"Close around him and confound him. The confounder of us all."

But against so potent a dominator the flercest revolt may be fruitless.

Another sign of social evolution in St. Louis needs only to be mentioned. In the new opera house 'thirty families will hold the principal tier of boxes in perpetuity." Thirty social tyrants set up, the one intolerable despot to be pulled down, if he will come!

The Evening Post informs its readers that President Wilson favors selling to Greece the battleships Mississippi and Idaho, he having been assured that the men-of-war "are not to be used in any immediate war." The humane ideals of the President are not concealed:

"Mr. Wilson told callers that if he had any idea that the vessels were to be used against Turkey or any other nation he would not support the project.'

Leaving out of consideration the plain implications of the present politirailroads will be represented, to plead cal and racial situation in the Near for a consideration of the merits of East, is the country to understand that the case, for a study of the joint com- Mr. Wilson thinks nations invest their dancing parties?

A Victory for Values.

At a time when financial confidence is sadly in need of repair and enterprise is generally languishing for the lack of it, a heartening effect should be produced by the decision of the Fed-Dispatch "has no fear as to the out- eral Supreme Court in the so-called Southern Pacific oil lands cases.

> Persons directly concerned may be especially interested in the details of the litigation which was passed upon vesterday by the highest judicial tribunal. We imagine that the public will care more to know that the upshot of the court's ruling is to show that property rights still enjoy a measure of protection against the passion for change which is seeking in so many ways nowadays to transform possession into a thing of little worth.

Briefly, the Southern Pacific Company's title to Californian lands, which have become very valuable because of the discovery that they contained oil, was assailed by various private inter ests. It was contended that the company's title was invalid because the lands were mineral bearing and that this fact made the patents void under that the insertion in the patents of exceptions to make them void in case of the discovery of minerals in the lands after the patents issued does not upset the absurd. the company's title. It holds further that the Government can sue to invallands, but that the company's title is valid against private claimants, and that practically the only ground for an allegation of fraud, which must

Fabulous estimates have been made of the value of the lands involved in the litigation of which the cases decided yesterday were a part. Some calculations have ranged as high as almost three-quarters of a billion dollars. In all probability even greater value than that was involved, as the court's opinion intimates that titles to vast areas of land in the West would be jeopardized if it should be held that the titles were invalid because they covered property found to be mineral bearing after patents were issued thereon. The amount of value affected by the decision may accordingly lend a spectacular emphasis to the impor-

preme Court has rendered. Its real importance, however, tran scends any question as to the number of dollars at stake. It consists in the evidence afforded at an opportune moment that there is still in the United

when it is fraudulently based. Of late years it has become almost fashionable to speak sneeringly of property rights in comparison with human rights, whatever may be meant by that phrase which comes so trippingly off political tongues, but property rights underlie all human progress. Values depend very largely on the stability of titles to property and values are what stimulate the accumulation and investment of capital by which economic enterprise is forwarded.

What economists speak of as a disturbance of confidence has been manifest in this country lately, and it has derived some of its cause from the state of uncertainty with which values have been surrounded by the schemes of social innovators reckless of the consequences of a destruction of values resting on rightful titles to property. It seems quite a while since the Supreme Court has made a pronouncement evincing something else than a desire to sustain legislation and litigation projected for revolutionary purposes, and accordingly yesterday's dedsion is all the more effective as suggesting that values are not altogether subject to radical demands for a redistribution of property and that they are not readily dissoluble in the melting pot of new political ideas.

The Jalled Agitator.

Mayor MITCHEL shows a refreshing clarity of thought and judgment of values in his attitude on the case of hought my wife and I could occupy the the agitator now in prison, in whose behalf a number of respectable citizens made an appeal in City Hall last week. The Mayor recognizes that officially the matter is beyond his province, and that his opinion, whatever it may be after he has informed himself on the case. will be as good as, and of no more force than, anybody else's,

When the Mayor was besought to interest himself in this affair, it was impossible to avoid the thought that the promoters of the scheme for his intervention believed him to possess an authority in the premises which he does not have. That Mr. MITCHEL is under no delusion with regard to this, his interview on the subject yesterday made

As to the punishment now being inflicted on the agitator, is the fact that ! timism, Wanted From she White House, since the law dealt sternly with him the peculiar kind of outrages he fomented have ceased to disturb the town not worth a moment's consideration?

The first result of the superprogressive attack on George W. Perkins is a great big crack in the "Bull Moose" harmony in New Jersey, Mr. George L. RECORD and Mr. EVERETT COLBY head he anti and pro Perkins factions and there is much bitterness among their Real politicians believe the party is in liquidation and that the dividend it will pay at the polls next November won't be worth counting.

The suffragists are to visit the White House again on June 30 to seek Prest-dent Wilson's aid for their cause. Considering the various embarrassments of the hour, the hopelessness of adding more disputes to the existing tangle and the President's explicit refusal to take up the votes for women agitation, the proposed call seems to approach the climax of the malapropos.

The great forward movement toward the dawn .- LLOYD GEORGE. How about that great forward move-

the Senate Saturday Mr. PERKINS of California presented memorials of the San Francisco Board of Trade, Pinchot and Lewis the famous despatch Chamber of Commerce, Shipowners Association, of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and divers commercial corporations and firms against the enactment of anti-trust legislation.

Is this palpable conspiracy of the monopolies and interests against the Administration to go unpunished and unrebuked? Do conspirators acquire any more rights or gain impunity for their crime by poisoning the public mind by means of the Congressional Record instead of letters and circulars sent through the mails?

Is it not infamous that by this device of the workers of iniquity the felt highly honored by the nomi United States is made to pay for tion and associated greed?

Why should the supposed right of petition be permitted to survive when so much else of the Constitution has been kicked into a cocked hat?

Again the fussy proposal to sell eggs by the pound bobs up. There are always people who mistake change for betterment and the more the change the law. The court finds in substance | runs counter to common sense the more striking the betterment seems to them. One would think all the needful things were already done so much ingenuity is wasted daily on the unnecessary and

If Mr. LLOYD GEORGE had addressed his tirade against American men of wealth to an English audience it would have been greeted with shouts of "Lime'us!" open their campaign in Pittsburg on June idate the present ownership of the tirade against American men of wealth been greeted with shouts of "Lime'us! The Chancellor of the Exchequer has achieved above all things notoriety action which the Government has is for intemperance of speech and the degree of his knowledge of a subject is by no means the limit of his emphasis in speaking of it. At the outset of his political career he placed a deadly weapon in the hands of his enemies and opponents by a speech of almost anarchistic violence delivered to the dockers and navvies in the East End of London and from that time to the present his extreme flights of rhetoric are always discounted by allusions to his Limehouse outbreak. He is constantly accused of superficiality of information and inaccuracy verging on recklessness in his statements on public affairs. The cabled reports of his remarks regarding Mr. J. J. Hill and American conditions generally will not enhance his repute here for careful study or strict truth-

> Psychology seems to have spread from Vera Cruz to the Mexican insurgent camps. Our denatured war is now to be followed by unbelligerent fallings out between the leaders. Generals CARRANZA and VILLA are stabbing each other in the back without the smallest trace of ill feeling and when one or the other has the other shot no doubt it will be done in a true spirit of loyalty and personal esteem.

cures a continuity of value except THE REGULATION OF THE FED-ERAL EXECUTIVE.

Greatest of Present Issues-No Party Question—Appeal to Patriotic Press. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

have lived about fifty years and I believe this is the first time I have troubled the editor. Your editorial article "The Regulation of the Federal Executive" stirred me up to ask you to say the thing again in big capitals and get other sane, sober and serious editors to say it. I have been longing for such editorial remarks. You know the man in the ranks is helpless untion is plainly not a party one. We can not but wonder how it is that God has waited until the twentieth century to put all the wisdom of the age under one hat, and we wonder still more how any man pretending to be a patriot can make such vast assumptions of leadership.

Let us have some more of this same patriotic editors to join you.

C. E. ELLSBRES. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.

Charles Sumner on One Man Government To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will treason be imputable to me if I quote the following from Charles Sumner, touching

upon Executive usurpation: We have arrived at a period when the personal power of the President is almost checking his will in Congress has been be-coming weaker; until a single act of re-sistance now requires every sinew and nerve For many years the power of which the nation can bring through its representatives. The evil has gone on until the Chief Magistrate has come to regard constitutional opposition to any scheme of his in the light of rebellion or a crime

which the Executive must punish.

It is by no means certain that the republic may not be eventually compelled to preserve itself by the total destruction of the

ne man power. Those words were uttered nearly forty five years ago. To-day they compass the crucial issue in this bedraggled land of ours. If we do not call a halt, who knows that our next Executive will not blot out the beacon lights of the republic?

EDWARD SHAUGHNESST. NEW YORK, June 22.

The Truly Good President

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT. friend suggested to me not long ago that Mr. Wilson had been occupied since his election in showing the world how a truly good man acts as President of the May one of the humble citizens of this nation venture to affirm that we are all quite satisfied with the demonstration? we should like to see how a man of plain common sense would behave in that New York, June 22. Cir.

Straight Truth, Not Stantindicular Op-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has always been the custom for the President, whenever he had anything to say to the people, to communicate it in a proper and dignified way and through rechannels, but nowadays there is so news to be communicated it bubbles over from the White House every hour or Now these communications are of the most beautifully optimistic character and everything is represented as swimming on the top wave of prosperity.

It seems to me these utterances should give forth the truth, the exact truth, and let the country understand that whatever proceeds from the White House can be relied upo NEW YORK, June 22.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS. Senator Quay's Despatch "Dear Beaver,

Don't Talk." Recalled. PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The examina-on of Colonel Roosevelt's throat by Sir St. Clair Thomson, professor of laryn-gology at King's College Hospital, Lon-don, and the pronouncement by the great physician for throat diseases that Colonel

Roosevelt must not make any speeches of Washington's entertainment at the Lisg the next three months or more like a knell of doom to William for Governor; Gifford Pinchot, Senatorial Aldermen a street candidate, and A. Nevin Dietrich, State which chairman of the Flinn-Pinchot-Lewis value. party of Pennsylvania.

Sir St. Clair Thomson's advice to Colonel Roosevelt that he must forego speech-making must recall to the mind of Flinn, sent by Senator Quay to General Beaver in 1886. Beaver had been nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1882 and was service of his country, not only believed that he would be elected Governor but that he would be put forward two years later as Pennsylvania's candidate for Presidency.

The Democratic candidate was Chauncey Forward Black, son of Jeremiah S. Black, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Attorney-General der President Buchanan. Judge B Judge Black United States is made to pay for his son and thought it would help his printing and disseminating the execule sentiments of organized malefacture and thought it would help his created in the minds of the many friends of James G. Blaine throughout vania, and forthwith the sage of Brockle started the Presidential bee buzzing in the head of Beaver. Correspondents interviewed the Gubernatorial candidate and talked glibly of the Presidency.
Thomas Valentine Copper w nel Thomas Valentine Copper was the Republican State chairman. He sent some of the Beaver interviews to Senator Quay at St. Lucie. Fla., asking the Senator to Presidency until after the election for cept as true everything to Governor. The next day General Beaver guished office seeker says. received this laconic telegram from Sen-

DEAR BEAVER-Don't talk. M. S. QUAT.

It had a marvellous effect. From that day until the election General Beaver's talks were campaign speeches upon matters relating to Pennsylvania politics.

30, and about the latter part of September to have him give two weeks to Pennsyl-vania, but Sir St. Clair Thomson has vetoed their intentions, thereby obviating the necessity upon the part of Colonel Roosevelt of reminding the Washington party that the vote of 447,000 cast in 1912 having petered down to only 47,000 for Pinchot at the May primary of 1914 there was no way possible of recovering that loss of 400,000 votes. There are some Republicans in Penn-

sylvania who are exclaiming: "Fortunate Roosevelt!" While London and St. Clair omson may be further from Pennsyl vania and Pinchot than St. Lucie and Quay were from Bellefonte and Beaver, yet with the Presidency two years distant the principle "Don't talk" is about the

Liars.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A young woman of great intelligence tells me that almost all people are liars, but that men are greater liars than wo NEW YORK, June 21. TRUTHFUL.

An Expert.

Knicker-Does Jones know everything

Bocker-Yes, except how to make the money to buy one.

about an auto?

Knicker—Why did he propose to her? Bocker—He wanted to get points on how to refuse an office and yet be sure of having

COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED. The Argument in Favor of the Public

Defender. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your statement that "If any man cannot hire a lawyer the court assigns counsel to him to be paid out of the public treasury, and many conspicuous and able members of the bar have served under such designations in the past," is erroneous. Counsel fees are not paid to assigned counsel in criminal cases except in capital cases, in which instances a fee of \$500 is paid to

such counsel.

While conspicuous and able members of the bar have defended the accused in less there is leadership and cooperation.

It is not a party question. The usurparather the exception than the rule, My entention is that it is not fair to a de-endant whose liberty is at stake to have thrust upon him a lawyer who is either incapable or indifferent and serving without compensation, nor is it fair to expect that competent, reputable and busy lawvers should devote their time and attenion to the trial of criminal cases wherein they receive no compensation.

While it is true that the presumption talk and surely you can get many other of innocence attaches to the accused, that he must be indicted by a grand jury and tried by a petit jury, there can be no question but that this presumption is often swept away entirely by reason of the prejudicial atmosphere created prior and during the trial. Convictions are fre quently set aside by the appellate courts because the defendant has not had a fair trial, because of the prejudice created or because his indictment was not warranted by the facts.

Under present conditions the contest be tween the State and the ignorant and poor defendant is unequal. Indictments against innocent men are often too recklessly found upon insufficient or improper evi dence. A public defender would tend to equalize these conditions, and would be an efficient aid in the administration of justice. The cost of establishing such office would be amply justified if thereby the rights and liberties of those accused of crime were better safeguarded are being presented constantly in the public press glaring examples of unfair rials, unjust convictions and miscarriages which amount almost to public scandal and tend to bring the administra-tion of our criminal law into disrepute.

I take issue with your statement that "a situation requiring such a remedy has not been shown to exist," or that "nobody seriously believes that it does exist. Many newspapers, magazines and distin-guished lawyers and public men have described the conditions in our crimina courts which require a change of the character suggested, and editorial com-ment in favor of the plan has been abundant to disclose a situation that re-

quires such a remedy.

In Los Angeles the office of Public Defender has been successfully tried out and has received the indorsement of those who know the results accomplished by the cre-ation of such office there. The New York County Lawyers Association and Brooklyn Bar Association have already appointed special committees to consider the proposition. I have discussed the subject with Judges, lawyers and others who are familiar with the existing evils, and venture to assert that the proposed plan is not, as you state, "the nightmare of sentimentalists only," but, on the con-trary, reflects the sober and intelligent thought of a large proportion of our safe

and sane population

The proposal to establish a public defender is fundamentally sound, highly necessary and thoroughly practicable, and it is hoped that the present agitation in its favor will bring about a reform which will elevate our system of criminal proof the truth rather than to an unequal contest between the prosecution and the defence, and which will more adequately safeguard the rights of those accused persons who by reason of their ignorance, poverty or helplessness are unable to protect themselve

MAYER C. GOLDMAN. NEW YORK, June 22.

UNCROOKING GRAND STREET. Suggestions for Straightening a Cross-

town Thoroughfare. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUNtablet is to be erected Tuesday afternoon on 198 Hudson street in com

more penard mansion. It occurs to me that the Borough Presi-Flinn, the Pennsylvania member of the dent, who is to officiate on the occasion. National Committee of the Progressive may find it profitable to call to the attenparty; William Draper Lewis, candidate tion of his contemporaries in the Board of which this particular spot accentuates the

were property estimated on the assessed tax lists of but \$180,000 secured to extend Grand street to Desbrosses street it would make a corner of this historical structure and obviate the necessity of "go-ing around the horn" of cars from the Grand street ferry and Manhattan Bridge Governor of Pennsylvania in 1882 and was Grand street ferry and Mannattan Bridge defeated at the general election by Robert E. Pattison. He was again nominated in 1886 and Beaver, a brave soldier who lost a leg at Ream's Station, Va., in the again northerly to reach Desbrosses street ferry.

I have reason to believe this a needed provement, as Grand street is a crosstown thoroughfare between the two East River bridges, the Manhattan and Williamsburg, and should help relieve its Canal street neighbor, the street of great potential value for traffic. LEWIS PHILLIPS.

New York, June 22.

Does This "Won't" Mean "Will"? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Southampton on June 18 Colonel Roose said: "I will not run for Governor New York." I consulted ten New York papers to see how that announce-ment was handled. With one exception they accepted it as a statement that could be depended upon. The Sun was the exception. Its heading was, "T. Won't Run for Governor, He Says." congratulate THE SUN upon being the request Beaver not to talk about the only New York paper that does not ac-Presidency until after the election for cept as true everything that this distin-

> that Roosevelt made in the White House immediately after the Presidential electimmediately after the Presidential elec-tion of 1908. No more solemn declara-tion was ever made by a public man. But when the time came to break his promise he didn't besides a second. The But when the time came to break his promise he didn't hesitate a second. The fair inference is that Roosevelt doesn't want to run for Governor, but that he will want to run for Governor, but that he will nection of the arteries. Dr. Robert J. V. notwithstanding his declaration, run, notwithstanding his declaration, if he thinks it is for his personal or politi-cal advantage to do so. After having tried to get a third term in the Presi-dency after declaring that he had had two terms and would not seek another, he cannot object to this inference now. By the way, the Bull Moosers who de-

clare that Roosevelt will run for Govern or, notwithstanding his declaration, seem to have as little faith in his word as those who look upon him as one of the most dangerous men in public life.

New York, June 20. W. H. Samson.

Awakened at the screech of dawn. My Muse her time employs. Although she's more inclined to yawn. Reviewing nature's noise.

Observe some codfish sound. Perhaps enjoy some dogwood's bark Some brawling streams that laugh and roar As poachers tickle trout;

Who seeks may find some meadow lark.

While rugged mountainsides they score And valleys hollow out; Some seamew where the billows foam Upon a rockbound coast; Some stonechat in its mooriand home;

Indeed the world's a strenuous place. And full of noisy things. We find there Saturn rings!

Some landrail at its post!

JOHN WANAMAKER FOR BENEFIT UNIONS

Merchant Tells Federal Commission He Is Against Collective Wage Bargaining.

WOULD EDUCATE WORKERS

Prof. Nearing Thinks Industrial Solution Lies in Government Ownership of Utilities.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.-Prof. Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania, William Draper Lewis, the Progressive Gubernatorial nominee, and John Wanamaker appeared as witnesses to-day at the opening hearing here of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. which recently sat in New York

Prof. Nearing said the lack of propor. tion between the work a man did and the pay he got for it was the cause of the present industrial unrest and asserted that Government ownership of the big public utilities was "probably the only solution of the present problem."

Mr. Lewis advocated some "machinery which would enable workingmen to anforce the secondary boycott," now for bidden by the courts.

While not encouraging dealing with his employees in a body when it came to fixing their rate of wages, thus not favor ing labor unions or collective bargaining as to wage scales, Mr. Wanamaker insisted that he favored other organizations of an athletic, social or beneficial char acter.

"There are at least ten in the store righ now," he said. "Then we try to educate our people. We do not feel our duty ta done with the mere payment of wages We try to make them more worth while to themselves and to us. About 760 of the younger ones attend school each day. Asked about the sick benefit associa

tion, Mr. Wanamaker said:
"When the store started fifty-six years ago the system was that if a man or woman was sick their friends took up a subscription for them.
"That was not fair, so one day I die

charged every employee of the store and took them back on certain conditions, one being the payment of a small monthly sum for the benefit association. They co that association themselves except that the store acts as treasurer and I pay for a secretary to do the clerical work. They have handled \$600,000 since its inception."
When asked whether or not an em-

ployee must join the beneficial associa tion, Mr. Wanamaker replied:
"There is no compulsion on them to
work for me. If they desire to do so they must comply with the conditions. He admitted that if an employee was He admitted that it are a service discharged after some years of service the amount paid into the association was a total loss to that employee, but said that such employees were rarely discounted that such employees were rarely discounted to the such employees.

that such employees were rarely dis-charged and that the amount was in the nature of insurance.

"I never laid anybody off because of general business depression," Mr. Wan-maker said, "though we have go through several such periods." Referring to a remark of Prof. Near-ing's about the difficulty for a man with three children to make ends meet and gain an adequate livelihood, Mr. Wana maker said.

No Laying Off in Hard Times.

maker said: "What a man can do, what he can produce, is the question at issue, not how many children he has. Suppose there are more men than jobs in Fall River Mass. (as Mr. Nearing stated). Wha are those extra workers doing there whe men are so badly needed in

of them out West?"
he Mr. Wanamaker was not prepared alue.

Grand street ends at Varick street, and his store, but said: "There is a minim wage scale for women, \$8, I think, and \$7 for the scrubwomen who clean unafter the day's work is done. We have no cash girls, but we do have messengers a majority of whom attend school a good part of the time. The hours are from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. in the summer-time. There is no recreation, but an hour

is allowed for lunch. "Faithful employees who have be with us a long time and are sick or old to do their work are retired on half pay. Overtime is either recompensed in money or other ways. An employee discharged by a sub-official can apply to me either directly or indirectly by letter

CONSUMPTION TREATMENT NEW

Blood Transfusion Tests Made at Otlaville Only as Experiment

Deputy Commissioner Emerson of Department of Health explained yester day that the new treatment for tuber-culosis by blood transfusion, which has been tried within the last ten days on six men patients at the Otisville Sanitarium, in Orange county, was used only as an experiment, and that it is too early to determine whether the method will have at effect on the dits death rate. the duration of tubercul

The same treatment has been us

several years in a variety of chrocases of the blood by physicians Perhaps it would be a public service if
THE SUN would reprint the announcement
that Roosevelt made in the White House decided to give the treatment a chan-

son, Dr. Charles B. Slade, Dr. Walter Rathbun, superintendent at Otisville, Dr. Donald D. Campbell assisted in operations. All the patients are do

SUFFRAGE POSIES SELL WELL

Women Have no Change and Prices Vary With Size of Coins Tendered

There were plenty of takers at a frage flower market at Park place terday noon, but the men who as terday noon, but the men who asked thowers preferred to pay in cash rate than in votes. They offered a central cents, a quarter, and as there was change the prices varied. One messens boy received a big bunch of sweet W lams for a cent and one man paid half dollar for a rose. The reckless busy spread even to girls who were out their noon hour and one of them as Miss Flora Gapen \$2 for a copy of the words.

Woman Veter.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw carried home a flowerpot filled with change. Miss Poot tia Willis assisted her in speaking and Miss Fannie Lawson. Miss Kathering Nellson, Miss Martha Klatschken and Dr. Dock attended to the selling.

Woman Voter.

Two Compensation Laws Held Valid DES Moines, June 22.-The working men's compensation act was upheld to-in a decision of the Federal court.

Boston, June 22.—The Supreme Court lecided to-day that the workingmen compensation law was constitutional.